

**BRIGG
URBAN DISTRICT**

**ANNUAL
HEALTH
REPORT**

1947

BRIGG URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Health Department,
Bridge Street,
Brigg.

*To the Chairman and Members of
the Brigg Urban District Council.*

Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of Brigg Urban District during 1947.

I am indebted to the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, Mr. P. R. Bradley, for portions of this report on Sanitary Inspection.

It is satisfactory to record that the health of the area continues to improve.

The contents of this Report are as directed by the Minister of Health.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

FRANCIS J. O. KING.

**Public Health Officers of the Authority,
1947.**

Medical Officer of Health—

FRANCIS J. O. KING, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
(Dublin University).

Clerk to the Council—

JOSEPH J. MAGRATH, F.C.C.S., A.R.V.A.

Water Engineer—

P. R. BRADLEY

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector—

P. R. BRADLEY

Officer to Enforce Bye-Laws—

INSPECTOR FAIRFIELD.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in acres (land and water) ....	....	....	....	982
Population Census, 1931 ....	....	....	....	4,019
Population, 1947 ....	....	....	....	4,549
No. of Inhabited Houses, 1947 ....	....	....	....	1,100
Rateable Value, 1947 ....	....	....	....	£21,835
„ „ 1946 ....	....	....	....	£21,445
Product of a Penny Rate, 1946 ....	....	....	....	£84
„ „ „ „ 1947 ....	....	....	....	£86
Registrar General's Estimate of Population, 1946 ...				4,449

General Circumstances of the District.

The Urban District covers an area of 982 acres, and the latest figures of population, calculated to the middle of 1947, are given by the Registrar General as 4,549. Approximately two-thirds of the population dwell east of the river, and one-third west of the river.

The land on the west side of the river is low, being about 10 feet above ordnance datum. The soil of this low land is peaty with clay subsoil, so that many of the houses are very damp.

The east portion of the district rises from the river to its highest part above Wrawby Road and Albert Street, roughly 20 to 25 feet above datum. The soil here is sandy and less inclined to produce damp.

The town is an important agricultural centre in North Lincolnshire. The market held on Thursdays attracts a considerable number of people from the surrounding districts.

The working classes are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, the making of cattle food, jam, motor lorry bodies, mineral waters, table dainties, and Beet Sugar and refining.

A considerable number are agricultural labourers and others work in the adjoining Iron and Steel Works at Scunthorpe. Recently, a number have been employed by the Brigg Beet Sugar Works.

Poor Law Relief is utilised by the aged and in some cases the middle-aged. Administration is by the Public Assistance Committee of the Lindsey County Council.

No accommodation exists within the district for mentally deficient or weak-minded aged persons, other than that provided by the Glanford Brigg Infirmary.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year 1947.

Live Births—Total 83 (Males 42, Females 41).

Legitimate. Total 76 (Males 38, Females 38).

Illegitimate. Total 7 (Males 4, Females 3).

Still Births—Total, 2 Males.

Legitimate. Total, 1 Male.

Illegitimate. Total, 1 Male.

Still Birth Rate, 24.

Birth Rate, 18.24.

Deaths. Total 63 (Males 32, Females 31).

Death Rate, 13.43.

Number of Women dying in Childbirth, nil.

From Sepsis, nil.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year, nil.

Deaths from Measles, nil.

Deaths from Whooping Cough, nil.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2), nil.

Deaths from Cancer, 7 (Males 1, Females 6).

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year 1946.

Live Births—Total 95 (Males 48, Females 47).

Legitimate. Total 89 (Males 43, Females 46).

Illegitimate. Total 6 (Males 5, Females 1).

Still Births—Total 4 (Males 4, Females 0).

Legitimate. Total 4 (Males).

Illegitimate. Nil.

Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 Births, Live and Still), 40.40.

Birth Rate, 21.35.

Deaths—Total 38 (Males 21, Females 17).

Death Rate, 8.53.

Number of Women dying in Childbirth (29 and 30 Registrar General's Short List, nil).

(a) From Sepsis—nil.

(b) Other causes—nil.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year, 5 (4 Males, 1 Female).

Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 total Births—50.5.

Legitimate, 5.

Illegitimate, nil.

Deaths from Measles, all ages, nil.

Deaths from Whooping Cough, nil.

Deaths from Diarrhoea, nil.

Deaths from Cancer, 4 (Males 3, Females 1).

Notification of Infectious Diseases.

The following Diseases are notifiable in the Brigg Urban District :—

Smallpox	Paratyphoid Fever
Scarlet Fever (Scarletina)	Cerebro Spinal Fever
Chickenpox	Acute Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis)
Puerperal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Continued Fever	(Notifiable to County M.O.)
Relapsing Fever	Acute Primary Pneumonia
Cholera	Dysentery
Plague	Trench Fever
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	Malaria
Erysipelas	Encephalitis Lethargica
Enteric (Typhoid Fever)	Typhus Fever
Measles	Whooping Cough

Ophthalmia Neonatorum must be notified direct to the County Medical Officer as Child Welfare Authority.

Ambulance Facilities.

A British Red Cross Ambulance is stationed at Scunthorpe and is available for emergency calls in the Brigg District.

A charge for conveyance is made in all but necessitous cases. Medical Practitioners using the Ambulance are requested to inform the patient or his relative that a charge will be made for the use of the ambulance.

The County Council are now taking over existing emergency ambulance arrangements.

Precautions taken on occurrence of a case of Infectious Disease.

The case is visited by the Sanitary Inspector or Medical Officer. In the case of Enteric Fever, Smallpox, Encephalitis Lethargica, or Cerebro Spinal Fever, by both Officials. The Inspector renders on the day of his visit a report on the circumstances of the case and the efficiency of isolation.

A written questionnaire as to inmates of the house, source of infection, etc., is thus perused by the Medical Officer of Health at the earliest possible opportunity. The case is removed to an Isolation Hospital where considered expedient.

Where the case is isolated at home, instructions and liquid disinfectant are given to those nursing the patient and a card is left for the medical attendant to complete when disinfection may safely be carried out.

In particular cases, infected bedding or mattresses are destroyed and compensation is paid after the consideration of the merits of the case by the Health Committee of the Urban District Council. It is essential that no bedding should be destroyed until inspected by an official of the Council or in exceptionally urgent circumstances a qualified medical practitioner who can testify as to its condition.

General Provision of Health Services Hospital Accommodation.

The following is a summary of the principal hospitals and institutions serving the area :—

(a) *General Voluntary Hospitals.*

(Particulars taken from "The Hospital Year Book.")				<i>No. of beds available (Normal Peace time capacity.)</i>
<i>Institution</i>				
Grimsby and District Hospital	....	....	....	189
Lincoln County Hospital	....	....	....	178
Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital	....	....	....	150
Louth and District Hospital	....	....	....	56
Boston Hospital	....	....	....	70
John Coupland Hospital, Gainsborough	....	....	....	40
Alexandra Hospital, Woodhall Spa	....	....	....	30
Alford and District Hospital	....	....	....	15
Grace Swan Cottage Hospital, Spilsby	....	....	....	14
Skegness Cottage Hospital	....	....	....	16
Willingham-by-Stow Reynard Hospital	....	....	....	12
Market Rasen Cottage Hospital	....	....	....	7
Horncastle War Memorial Hospital	....	....	....	15

(b) *Infectious Diseases Hospitals.*

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Provided by</i>	<i>No. of beds available</i>
Osgodby Small Pox Hospital	Lindsey and Lincoln Joint Small Pox Hospital Board	48
Foxby Hill Hospital, Gainsborough	Gainsborough U.D.C.	30
Brumby Isolation Hospital	Lindsey County Council	26
Osgodby Isolation Hospital	Caistor R.D.C.	12
Skegness Isolation Hospital	Skegness U.D.C.	12
Grimsby Corporation Hospital	Grimsby Borough Council	76

(c) *Accommodation for the Treatment of Tuberculosis.*

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Provided by</i>	<i>No. of bed available</i>
Branston Hall Sanatorium	Lindsey County Council	68
Brumby Isolation Hospital	Lindsey County Council	14
Grimsby Corporation Hospital	Grimsby Borough Council	103

(d) *Maternity Homes.*

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Provided by</i>	<i>No. of beds available</i>
Cleethorpes Maternity Home	Lindsey County Council	16
Scunthorpe Maternity Home	Lindsey County Council	24
Gainsborough Maternity Home	Lindsey County Council	9

(e) *Accommodation provided by the County Council in
connection with Public Assistance Institutions
for the treatment of the sick poor.*

<i>Institution</i>	<i>No. of beds</i>
Gainsborough	65
Spilsby	64

(f) *General Public Health Hospitals provided by the
County Council.*

<i>Institution</i>	<i>No. of beds</i>
Brigg County Infirmary	83
Louth County Infirmary	210

(g) *Mental Hospital.*

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Provided by</i>	<i>No. of Beds available</i>
Bracebridge Heath Hospital	Lindsey and Holland County Councils and Lincoln and Grimsby Corporation	1306

(h) *Mental Defective Institutions.*

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Provided by</i>	<i>No. of beds available</i>
Harmston Hall Colony	Lincolnshire Joint Board for the Mentally Defective	334
Caistor Institution for Defectives	do. do.	120
Holbeach Institution for Defectives	do. do.	167
Bourne Institution for Defectives	do. do.	102
Cross O'Cliff Court Institution for Defectives	do. do.	22

TABLE A.

Infectious Diseases Notified.

		1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Smallpox	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	....	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	—
Scarlet Fever	....	1	—	1	5	5	21	18	28	11	4	1
Typhoid	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	....	8	3	4	13	5	17	16	18	8	3	6
Pulmonary												
Tuberculosis	....	2	6	2	1	—	1	4	2	5	4	4
Non-Pulmonary												
Tuberculosis	....	—	1	2	1	5	1	2	—	2	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
C. S. Meningitis	....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	....	1	5	5	2	3	3	6	6	5	3	3
Measles	....	10	—	128	114	5	11	82	19	48	56	10
Chicken Pox	....	10	31	17	6	18	8	1	6	19	4	7
Whooping Cough		—	5	3	4	17	2	12	37	13	6	1
Ophthalmia												
Neonatorum	....	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mumps	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	—

Notes on Infectious Diseases, 1947.

1947 was like 1946 an extremely healthy year in Brigg Urban District. There was no epidemic and numbers of the common School infections were lower than ever before. One case of Scarlet Fever, one case of Poliomyelitis, and ten cases of measles were the outstanding features of a small total of 33 cases of Infectious Diseases.

It will be remembered that there were sharp outbreaks of Measles in 1939 (128), 1940 (114) and 1943 (82).

Brigg Urban District. Infectious Diseases.

1947	Total	0-1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Non.-Pulm. Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
C. S. Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Measles	10	1	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	7	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Schools.

The Schools of the district are with few exceptions in good condition. Two schools suffer from lack of really suitable, well lighted, and ventilated modern buildings. They are (1) Brigg Infants, (2) Catholic Elementary School.

The Brigg Infants' School, first brought into use January 21st, 1921, is dilapidated, overcrowded, damp and now unsuitable. Originally I believe it was constructed as a temporary building. It is now unsuitable for its purpose and should be replaced by a more up-to-date permanent building of a larger size. It was erected 24 years ago. The playground accommodation is inadequate. It is very important to realise that the infants are not only those whom disease affects most destructively as regards growth and development, but are also immediate contacts of their elder brothers and sisters attending other schools. I venture to say that epidemics occur more easily and are spread more rapidly by infants than by older children. Consideration is now being given to a new site.

Brigg Elementary School, Glebe Road.—Here the buildings are suitable and modern but the accommodation should be greater.

Brigg Catholic Elementary Schools.—Here more modern buildings, etc., would be an advantage to the health of the scholars.

Brigg Grammar School	}	Possess inadequate accommodation for their present needs.
Brigg Convent School		
Brigg Preparatory School		
Brigg Girls' High School. —		Premises modern, beautiful, and at present adequate.

Condition of Premises where Food is prepared.

BAKEHOUSES.

Seven are registered ; none are underground. There were no contraventions of Factory Acts.

Light and cleanliness are always required in a bakehouse and more modern buildings in some cases.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

Should be registered under new regulations as an Offensive Trade. Condition of premises fair.

STORAGE OF FOOD GENERALLY.

Only fair in Brigg Urban District. More use should be made of refrigeration. Storage premises should be light and well ventilated ; also **clean**. Old storehouses harbour rats and are inefficient.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

Brigg milk should be of a high quality. There are defects, however, in both production and distribution. The attention of milk purveyors is directed to the Summary on clean milk methods in the appendix to this report.

SUPPLY OF MILK TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

This scheme is proving of the very greatest benefit and must greatly improve the physique of the growing child.

Each day shows that nutrition is playing a greater and greater part in the health of the nation and the prevention of disease. Indeed a special committee has been appointed to investigate deaths from disease from a purely nutritional standpoint.

Water Supplies.

SUMMARY.

The Regional Water Scheme by which water in bulk is brought to the Brigg Urban area from a source outside the district and is delivered in quantity under pressure has very great advantages.

No householder should now be without a supply of water, bath, water closet, etc., and an immense amount of labour saving should result in the newer as well as in the older houses.

It is the duty of the general public to see that shallow wells which are insanitary and liable to pollution should be put out of use.

There should be increased washing and cleansing of all commercial and food premises.

Increased pressure has taken its toll of the older fittings (sanitary), but means have now been adopted to prevent waste. Further water mains are under consideration.

The present Brigg water is of a very high degree of purity and is lime-stone water, the best and purest known. It is rather hard, but the cost prohibits softening in bulk.

Large supplies of water are needed for various purposes and for household cleansing. Schools should have a much better supply and more fittings than any of them do in this area.

Cleanliness is dependent on water and cleanliness is necessary to health. Abolition of Conservancy (Pail) Closet systems and conversion to water carriage is now quite practicable, and should be pressed to the limits of authority.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The Sewerage System is as described in former annual reports. It was constructed a number of years ago and has been extended considerably lately to include New Housing Area Sewers. Sewage is pumped from the sump at the Gas Works to the Disposal Works in Redcombe Lane. It is there dealt with by Settlement, Percolating Filters, Septic Tanks and Contact Beds. The final effluent fluid is disposed on the land or if excessive reaches the West Drain (River Ancholme). This effluent has not been lately within the prescribed standard and increased disposal beds and treatment are required.

Management of Disposal Station and Effluent.

PRECIPITATION gives large quantities of sludge which has some manure value.

FILTRATION by sprinkler filters on coke contact beds is to oxidise the organic matter of the sewage and the ammonia and to remove suspended matters.

The flow on these beds should be intermittent, that is, they should have resting periods so that aeration and action by aerobic or air-loving microbes may take place.

There should be half an acre of contact bed for every 1,500 population.

Sewage should be spread evenly on these beds by rotating arms and as before stated they should be rested to avoid clogging.

BACTERIAL ACTION IN SEPTIC TANKS.

Sewage is acted upon by its contained Bacteria; in absence of light and air further liquefaction occurs and the bulk of the sewage is reduced.

DISPOSAL OF EFFLUENT.

The effluent or liquid which finally results should (1) not contain more than 3 parts per 100,000 of suspended matter.

(2) After filtration through filter paper it should not absorb more than .5 part by weight per 100,000 of dissolved or atmospheric oxygen—24 hours 1.0 part in 48 hours and 1.5 parts in 5 days (Royal Commission Sewage Disposal, 1912).

I would suggest to the Brigg Urban Authority that they should examine and have their final effluent analysed at regular intervals.

Trade effluents into Sewers often interfere with the correct workings of Contact Beds or Septic Tanks.

There are now about 766 Water Closets in Brigg. If Sanitary progress continues this number must increase and this will mean an increased demand on the Sewage Disposal Works. There is some evidence that the effluent contaminates the river at times.

Closet Accommodation—Pail Closet System.

This is, unfortunately, the main Sanitary System for the great portion of the town.

Details of the number of Pail Closets will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

Even better-class dwellings are using Pail Closets.

The drawbacks and evils of this system I have repeated year by year in my Annual Health Reports.

Let me enumerate them once more:—

- (1) Too much handling of excreta both on the premises and in the streets.
- (2) The impossibility of preventing access of flies and therefore the risk of contamination of food or carrying of infection.
- (3) The difficulty of cleansing the utensils used and keeping them in good condition.
- (4) The risk of contagion of infectious disease from individual to individual in the same house.
- (5) The fact that Pail Closets must be downstairs for efficient emptying and the consequent hardships to invalids and the aged.
- (6) The difficulty in efficiently disposing of the excreta so as not to be a nuisance.
- (7) The tendency among the uneducated to mix rubbish and excreta.

I do not think that the Pail Closet System can find many advocates in the present generation, and with the advent of a plentiful water supply should be eventually entirely superseded.

CONVERSION SCHEME FOR PAIL CLOSETS.

I most strongly support the suggestion of the Surveyor to the Brigg Urban Council that it is the duty of the Council to inaugurate a Conversion Scheme to water closets and lay aside an annual sum for that purpose.

Alterations to Sewage Disposal, 1946.

The whole of the town except small areas in West Moor Road, Westrum Lane and Mill Lane has sewerage facilities. Sewage from the Central Area of the town gravitates to the Central Reservoir at the Gas Works and this includes the sewage which is pumped from low level sewers to High Level at the Bigby and Wrawby Road pumping stations. The whole of the sewage is pumped from the Gas Works to the Sewage Disposal Works in Redcombe Lane. These works consist of Sedimentation Tanks, Bacteria Beds of Slag Media with Revolving Sprinklers, Humus Tanks, and an unorthodox final treatment by Slag Media Contact-Beds. The final effluent is an improvement on that of the past few years, but a good deal remains to be done further. Tanks, a Detritus Chamber, Bacteria Beds, etc., will be required.

Diphtheria Immunization, 1947.

The Council's policy has been to have Immunization Sessions arranged by the Schools for Immunization of children 5-15 years. Cards are issued to children and endorsed when Immunization takes place. County Council Health Visitors seek parents' consent to Immunization of those in the 1-5 age group. Total numbers Immunized during the year were : Age 1-5—33 Age 5-15—13.

Parents are realising the advantages of Immunization and there are comparatively few who do not attend for the second dose. I consider that between 70% and 80% of the children in Brigg have been Immunized already and application for boosting doses are now more frequent.

Immunization, 1947.

Cases were Immunized as follows :—

Age 1-5—33. Age 5-15—13. Total—46.

Diphtheris Cases notified—Nil. Diphtheria Deaths—Nil.

Tuberculosis.

The incidence of Tuberculosis during 1947 was low. Brigg Urban District is essentially a Rural Area. During the War years your Medical Officer of Health had to provide the details of certain age groups from the Tuberculosis register of notifications to prevent these individuals passing into the armed forces. Very efficient Treatment and Supervision of Tuberculosis Cases is maintained by the Tuberculosis Clinic of the Lindsey County Council situated in Brigg (Medical Officer Dr. R. J. McCredy).

Total cases of Tuberculosis were as follows :—

1947—Pulmonary	4	Deaths—Pulmonary	1
Non-Pulmonary	0	Non-Pulmonary	1
1946—Pulmonary	4	Deaths—Pulmonary	2
Non-Pulmonary	1	Non-Pulmonary	1

Housing.

During 1945, owing to War conditions, no new houses were erected. During 1946, 20 Prefabricated Houses were erected on a site in Elwes Street, and in 1947 a further 50 prefabricated houses were erected on a site off Westmoor Road. These houses have been most satisfactory in alleviating overcrowded conditions and as a commencement in the provision of houses to meet the present and future demands. 14 brick houses are in course of erection on a site off Westmoor Road, capable of holding about 250 houses. Sites and the provision of further houses are under consideration.

Summary of Recommendations.

- (1) Extension of the Water Mains in Bridge Street and Westmoor Road, a portion of the town not at present supplied.
- (2) Similar extensions to the Sewerage System with a view to future development.
- (3) A New Infants School with improved accommodation at Glebe Road School.
- (4) Alteration to Streets and Roads, held up by War conditions.
- (5) Provision of a Central Abattoir.
- (6) Provision of a Central Park for Motor Vehicles.
- (7) Provision of a Youth and Sports Centre.
- (8) Provision of a Public Hall for Meetings, etc.
- (9) Consideration of a Public Swimming Pool.
- (10) Provision of a Public Open Space with Gardens.
- (11) A small extension of District to provide further building sites.
- (12) The Abolition of the Railway Crossing on the Bigby Road.

Report of work done by Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1947.

Total No. of New Houses erected during the year	55
(I.) By the Local Authority (for the Local Authority by Ministry of Works)	50
(II.) By other Local Authorities	—
(III.) By other bodies or persons	5

1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts), including Council Houses.	425
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose, including Council Houses	430
(2) (a) No. of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (I) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Con- solidated Regulations, 1925	4
(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose	6
(3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	5

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—

No. of Defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	2
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

(a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 36 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	—
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	by owners	—
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	—
(c)	Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4
(3)	No. of dwelling-houses subject to undertakings	—
(d)	Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a)	(I.) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	Not known
	(II.) Number of families dwelling therein	do.
	(III.) Number of persons dwelling therein	do.
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
(c)	(I.) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
	(II.) Number of persons concerned in such cases	—
(d)	Number of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved	—

Common Lodging Houses.

No. registered under by-laws	....	....	....	—
No. of inspections made	....	....	....	—
No. of contraventions of by-laws	....	....	....	—
No. of contraventions remedied	....	....	....	—

Canal Boats used as Dwelling-houses.

No. registered under Acts	....	....	....	—
No. of inspections	....	....	....	—
No. of contraventions of regulations	....	....	....	—
No. of contraventions remedied	....	....	....	—

Movable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, &c.

No. inspected during year	....	....	....	6
No. of nuisances therefrom abated	....	....	....	—
No. removed from district	....	....	....	—

Bakehouses.

No. in district	....	....	....	4
No. of underground bakehouses	....	....	....	—
No. of Inspections	....	....	....	4
Contraventions of Factory Acts	....	....	....	—
Defects remedied	....	....	....	—

Slaughter Houses.

No. on register	....	....	....	—
No. of Inspections	....	....	....	—
Contraventions of by-laws	....	....	....	—
Defects remedied	....	....	....	—

Cowsheds.

No. on register	....	....	....	5
No. of Inspections	....	....	....	5
Contraventions of regulations	....	....	....	1
Contraventions remedied	....	....	....	1
No. of milch cows in district	....	....	approx	50

Dairies and Milk Shops.

No. on register	....	....	....	—
No. of Inspections	....	....	....	—
Contraventions of regulations	....	....	....	—
Contraventions remedied	....	....	....	—
Any instance of disease attributed to milk during the year	....	....	....	—

Offensive Trades.

No. of premises in district—Fish and Chips	....	6
No. of Inspections	....	6
Contraventions of by-laws	....	—
Contraventions remedied	....	—

Shops Act, 1934.

No. of shops inspected (for condemned food)	....	11
Additional heating or ventilation	....	—
Additional sanitary conveniences	....	—

Water Supply.

Wells.

New sunk	....	—
Cleansed, repaired	....	—
Closed as polluted....	....	1

Public Supply.

Area supplied—Water mains available for practically the whole of the built-up area.			
Percentage of houses supplied	.... approx.	90%	
New Cisterns provided	....	—
Cisterns cleansed, repaired, covered, etc.	....	—
No. of samples obtained for analysis	....	—
(a) from wells	....	—
(b) from public supply	....	—
Any insufficiency and where	....	—

Drainage and Sewerage.

Closets.

No. of houses with privy vaults in district	....	—
No. of houses with pail closets in district	....	250
No. of pail closets substituted for privy vaults	....	—
No. of pail closets repaired	....	2
No. of water-closets substituted for dry receptacles	....	2
No. of houses with water-closets in district—		
Estimated	....	850
No. of water-closets repaired	....	1

Drains.

Drains examined, tested, exposed, &c.	....	24
„ unstopped, repaired, trapped, &c.	....	2
Waste pipes, rain water pipes disconnected, repaired, &c.	....	—
New soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed	....	1
Existing soil pipes or ventilating shafts repaired	—
Drains reconstructed	1

Sewers.

New lengths of sewer laid	2
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Tanks, Filter Beds, &c.

Alterations to sewage disposal works	—
Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works or complaints as to smells.	Inadequate.	Yes.

Cesspools.

Cesspools rendered impervious	—
„ emptied, cleansed, &c.	....	....	6
„ abolished	....	....	2

Disinfection.

Rooms disinfected....	....	....	2
(a) ordinary infectious disease	....	....	2
(b) tuberculosis	....	....	—
Rooms stripped and cleansed	....	....	—
Articles disinfected or destroyed	....	....	30
(a) ordinary infectious disease	....	....	30
(b) tuberculosis	....	....	—

House Refuse.

No. of covered ashpits	....	....	....	—
„ uncovered ashpits	....	....	....	1
„ bins substituted for ashpits	....	....	....	2
„ houses using bins	....	Estimated	1,100	
Is refuse removed by householders or by public scavenger?	....	By Urban Council		
How frequently is refuse removed from each house?		Weekly		
No. of complaints of non-removal	....	....	....	—
Method of final disposal	....	Crude Tipping		
Are existing arrangements for refuse removal satisfactory?	....	....	....	Yes

Nuisances.

Total number of Nuisances during year :—

(1) Abated as result of informal action by Sanitary Inspector	....	....	....	19
(2) Reported to Council	{	Statutory notice issued	....	—
		„ „ not issued	....	—

Details of Nuisances Abated.*After Informed Intimation*

Overcrowding	....	....	....	1
Smoke	....	....	....	—
Accummulation of refuse	....	....	....	3
Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	....	....	....	2
Foul pigs and other animals	....	....	....	3

After Informed Intimation

Dampness	....	....	....	....	—
Yards repaved or repaired		....	....	....	—
Other nuisances	....	....	....	....	10

Supplementary Remarks as to Sanitary requirements of District, and extended notes from any of the foregoing entries.

There is an urgent need to enlarge the Sewage Disposal Works so that an effluent can be produced which will satisfy the Catchment Board. There is also an urgent need to extend the sewer in Grammar School Road and Westrum Lane. At the time of writing I am glad to say the Council has taken my advice and our Consulting Engineer is nearly ready with his preliminary report for the extension and improvement of the works ; he had already prepared a scheme for the extension of the sewer in Grammar School Road, and my Council is about to consider the need for sewer in Westrum Lane.

There are a number of houses in this town which are definitely sub-standard (estimate 50 to 75) and so as soon as it is possible to provide sufficient new houses then these substandard houses should be scheduled for clearance. The water supply is excessively hard.

I am sure that it will be noted with satisfaction that the number of Pail Closets in the town is progressively decreasing.

P. R. BRADLEY,

Sanitary Inspector.

Causes of Death in Brigg Urban District, 1947.

Causes of Death	M.	F.
Cancer	1	6
Syphilis	0	0
Liver Disease	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0	0
Other forms Tuberculosis	0	1
Influenza	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Digestive Disease	1	0
Appendicitis	0	0
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0	0
Peptic (Gastric) Ulcer	0	0
Pneumonia	1	0
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	0
Bronchitis	6	2
Heart Disease	4	6
Other Circulatory Diseases	1	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage	3	2
Diabetes	1	0
Other Digestive Diseases	0	0
Suicide	0	0
Other Violence	1	3
Infantile Diseases	3	0
Premature Birth	1	0
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	0	0
Measles	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0
Other Puerperal Diseases....	0	0
Cirrhosis of Liver	0	0
Encephalitis (Infantile)	0	0
Accidents—Road Traffic Act	0	0
All other Causes	7	7
 All Causes	 32	 31

